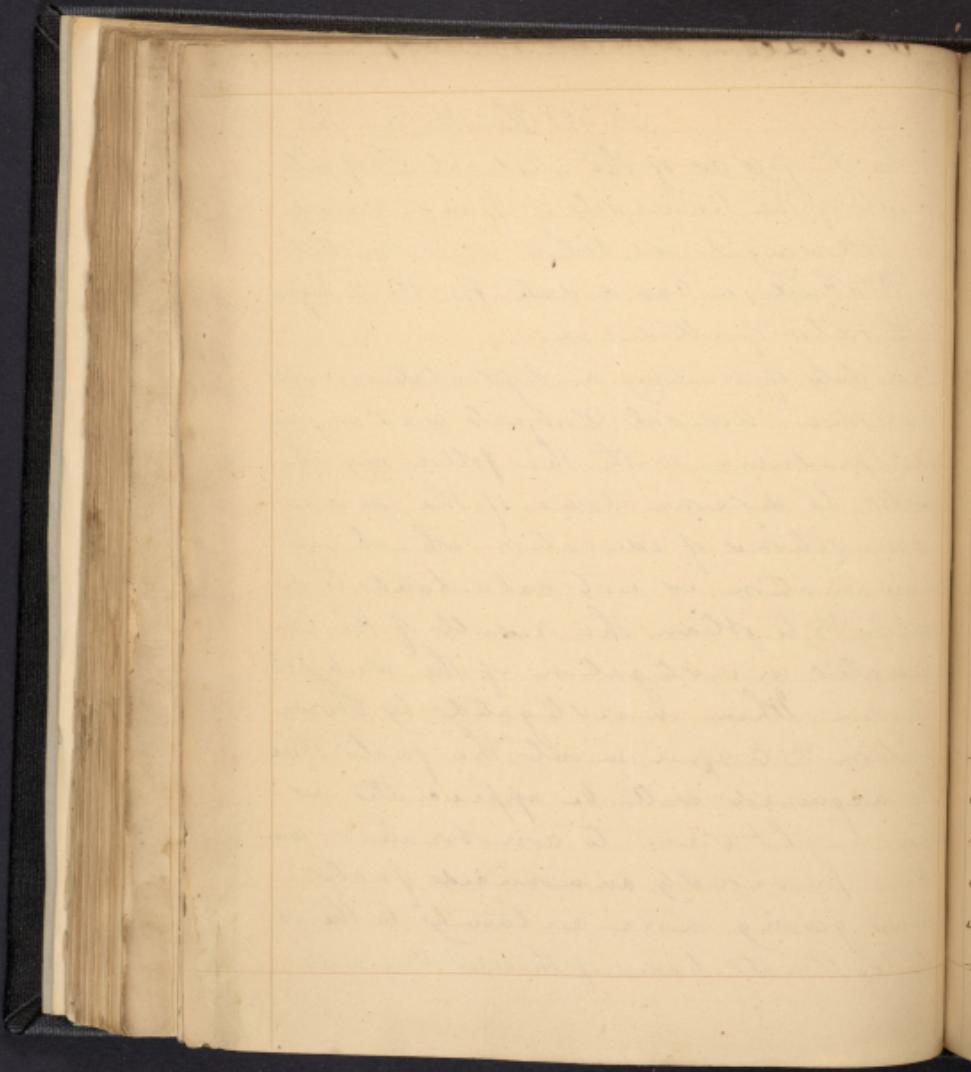


W. F. Lee - ~~admission~~ <sup>8 Chap.</sup> of 1821

N<sup>o</sup> 121 South Ninth. \* 7

To the Professors of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania  
the following Dissertation is submitted,  
by Wm F. Lee, a Candidate for the Degree  
of Doctor of Medicine.

The duty of writing a dissertation upon some Medical Subject was enjoined I presume with the following object: to discover some of the minor acquisitions of education which an examination is not calculated to develop & to obtain the results of the candidate's investigation of the subject chosen. When investigated by Observation & Experiment, the facts thereby acquired, will be appreciated as they might serve to corroborate or weaken previously announced facts: thus giving more certainty to the only legitimate bases of theories viz. will



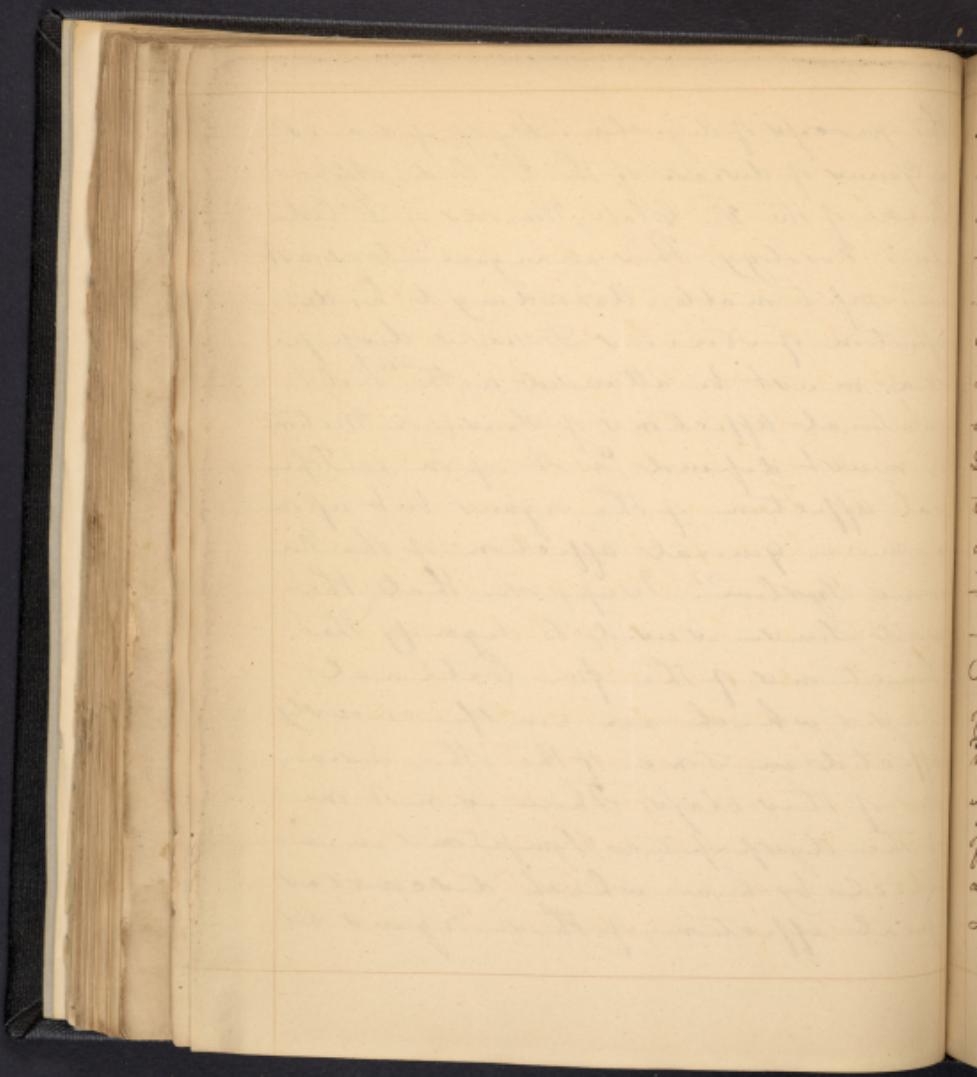
established truths. Besides exposing what Dr Cullen has stigmatized by the epithet "False Facts", such species of investigation might develop new & unobserved truths and thus increase or diminish the validity of existing Systems. Circumstances have not permitted me to prosecute the investigation of my subject in the above mentioned eligible manner. I therefore will only communicate concisely, the information which I have otherwise obtained. Dyspepsia is a disease which is highly important, as well from the number & interesting character of its subjects as from its multifarious connections with other diseases. This term is derived from the Greek words ΔΥΣ & ΠΕΠΤΩ, which imply imperfect confection. It originated in the too limited if not entirely erroneous notions of the ancients concerning

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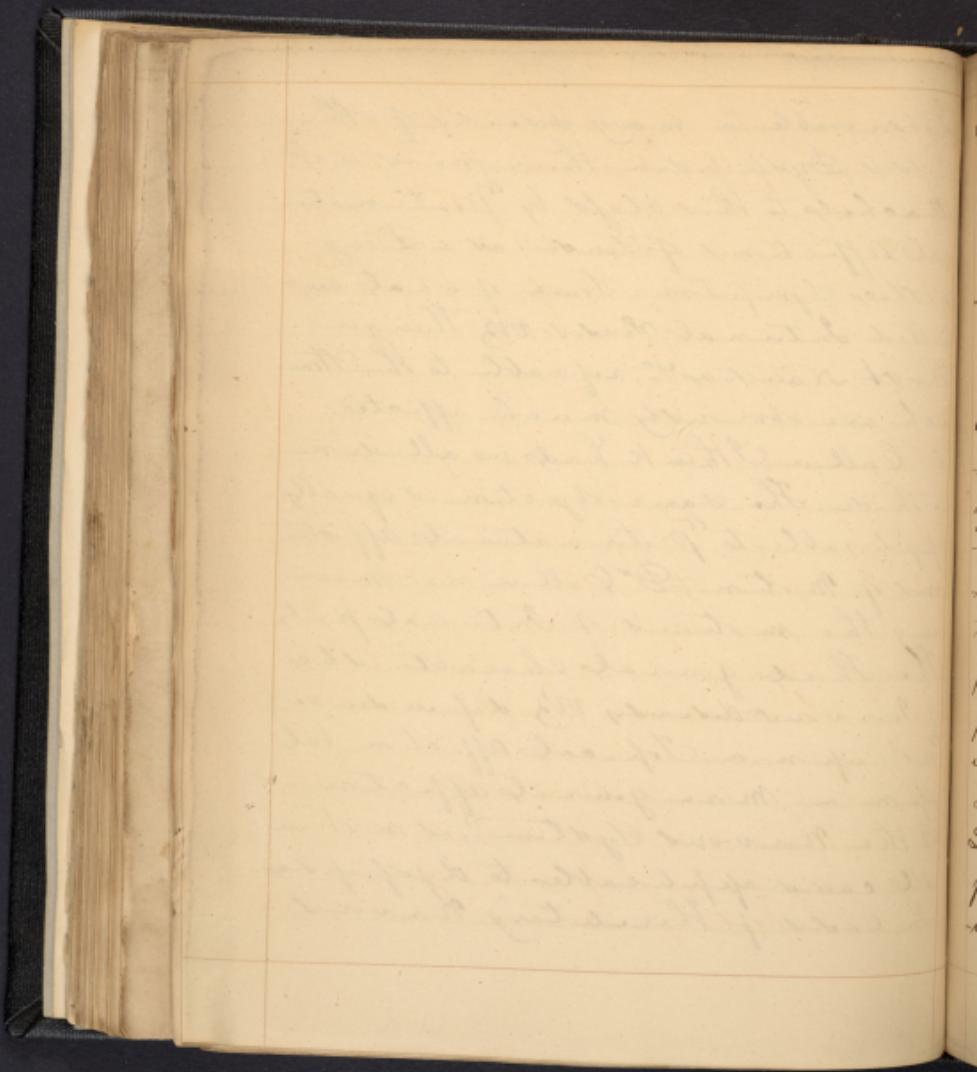
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the process of digestion. Dyspepsia is  
a Genus of disease of the 2<sup>d</sup> Order, Adynamia  
mixt., of the 2<sup>d</sup> Class, Neuroses of Dr. Cul-  
lum's Nosology. This arrangement is not  
unscriptable. According to his de-  
finition of various Diseases dyspep-  
sia must be attended with either  
natural affections of Sense or Motion  
or must depend, not up on a Topi-  
cal affection of the organs but upon  
a more general affection of the Neu-  
roous System. I suppose that the  
word Sense is used to signify the  
functions of the five External  
Senses, which are conspicuously  
affected in some of the other dis-  
eases of this class. There is not one  
of the dyspeptic Symptoms enumerated  
by him which discards a  
great affection of these organs at



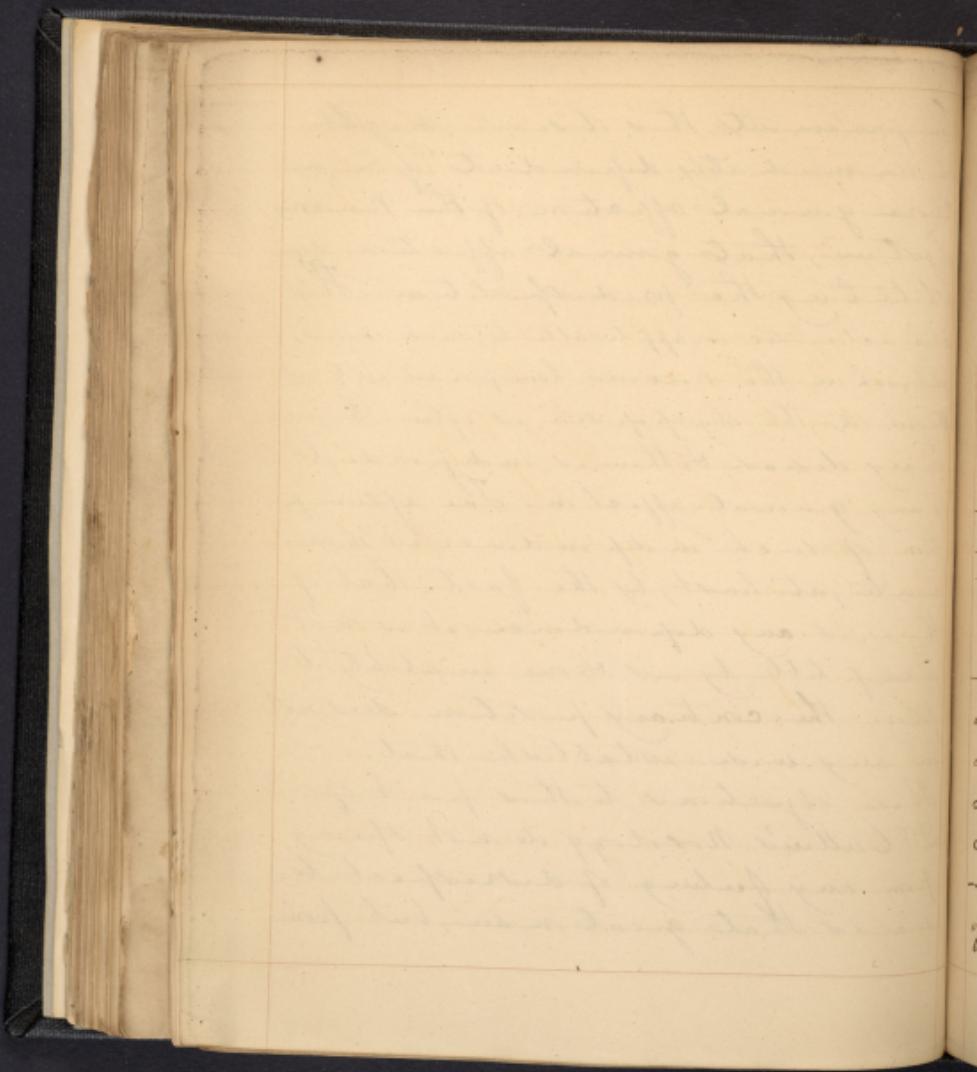
is observable in many diseases of other  
classes. Dyspepsia therefore is not  
attached to this class by "Preternatu-  
ral Affections of Sens."

as a Diag-  
nostic Symptom. Some of what are  
called Internal Senses viz Hunger  
Thirst, Nausea &c, referable to the Stom-  
ach are obviously much affected.  
Dr Cullen I think has no allusion  
to these. The same objection is equally  
applicable to "Preternatural Affec-  
tions of Motion," Dr Cullen not mean-  
ing the motions of Internal parts.  
The Third general characteristic  
of Nervous diseases viz. dependence,  
not upon a Topical affection, but  
upon a more general affection  
of the Nervous System, is not in  
all cases applicable to dyspepsia.  
In cases of Hereditary Nervous

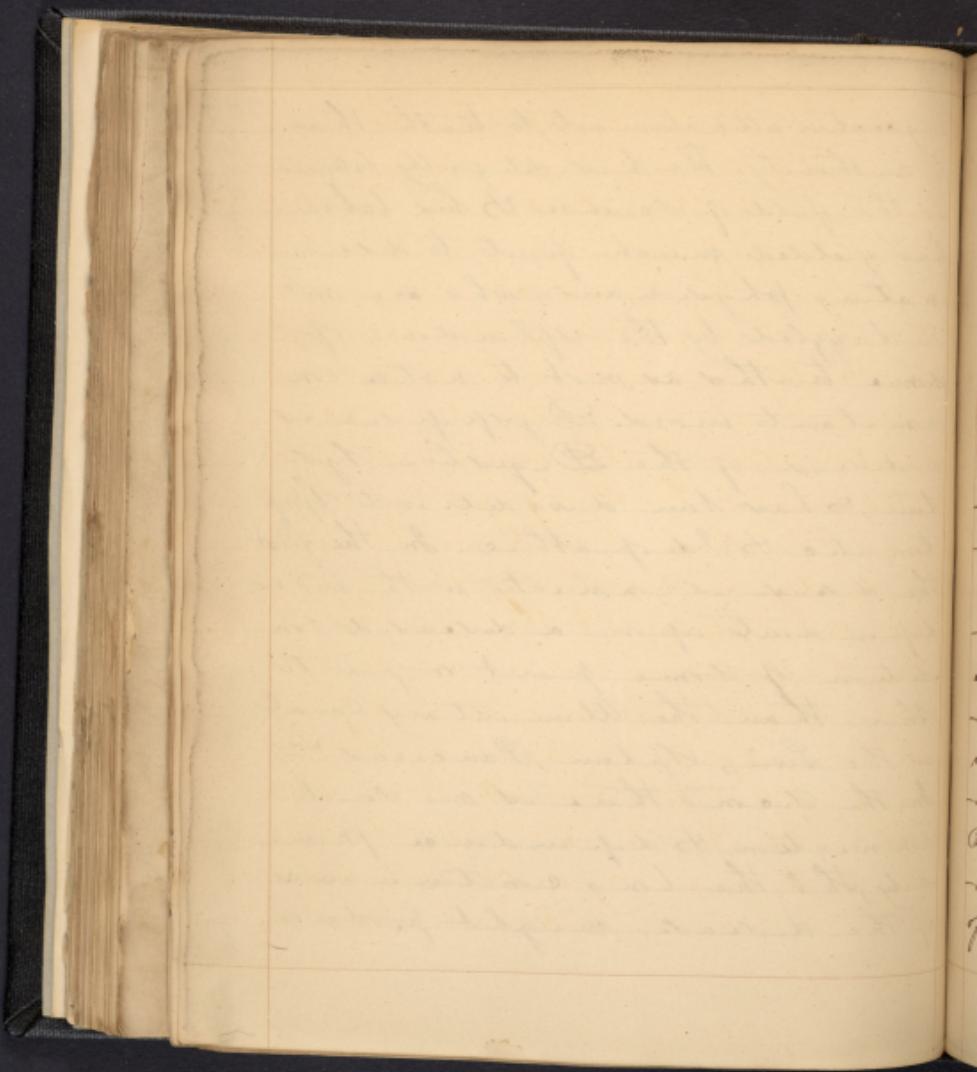


Temperament, this disease might  
be moderately dependent upon, or  
more general affection of the Nervous  
System, than general affection con-  
sidering the predisposition. This  
characteristic is applicable to such cases,  
but, when the Nervous temperament is  
decreased, the dyspepsia is often the pri-  
mary disease & then is independent  
of any general affection. The assump-  
tion of such independence is war-  
ranted, at least, by the fact, that if  
there is any dependence it is not  
inevitable by us to our inability to  
prove the contrary position does not  
in any wise establish that.

These objections to this part of  
Dr Cullen's Nosology do not spring  
from any feeling of disrespect to-  
wards that great man, but from

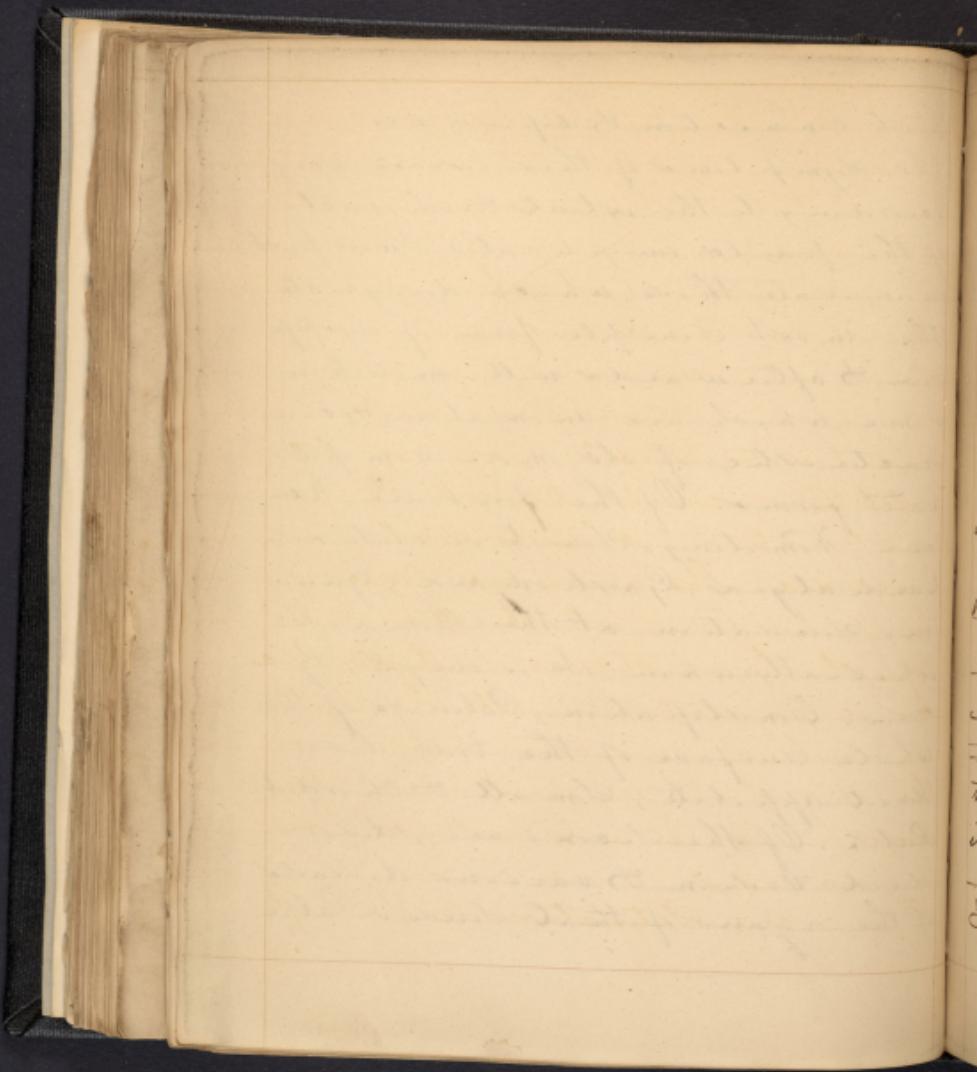


a greater attachment to truth than to authority. He has diligently laboured in the fields of Science & his labour has yielded much fruit to discriminating physicians, who are not so dazzled by the splendour of some truths as not to notice concomitant errors. Dyspepsia is a disease of the Digestive System, & has been divided into Symptomatic & Idiopathic. In the first the disease is connected with and is dependent upon a diseased condition of some part or parts other than the Alimentary Canal, as the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas &c. In the second there is no such connection & dependence primarily, tho' the long continuance of the disease might produce

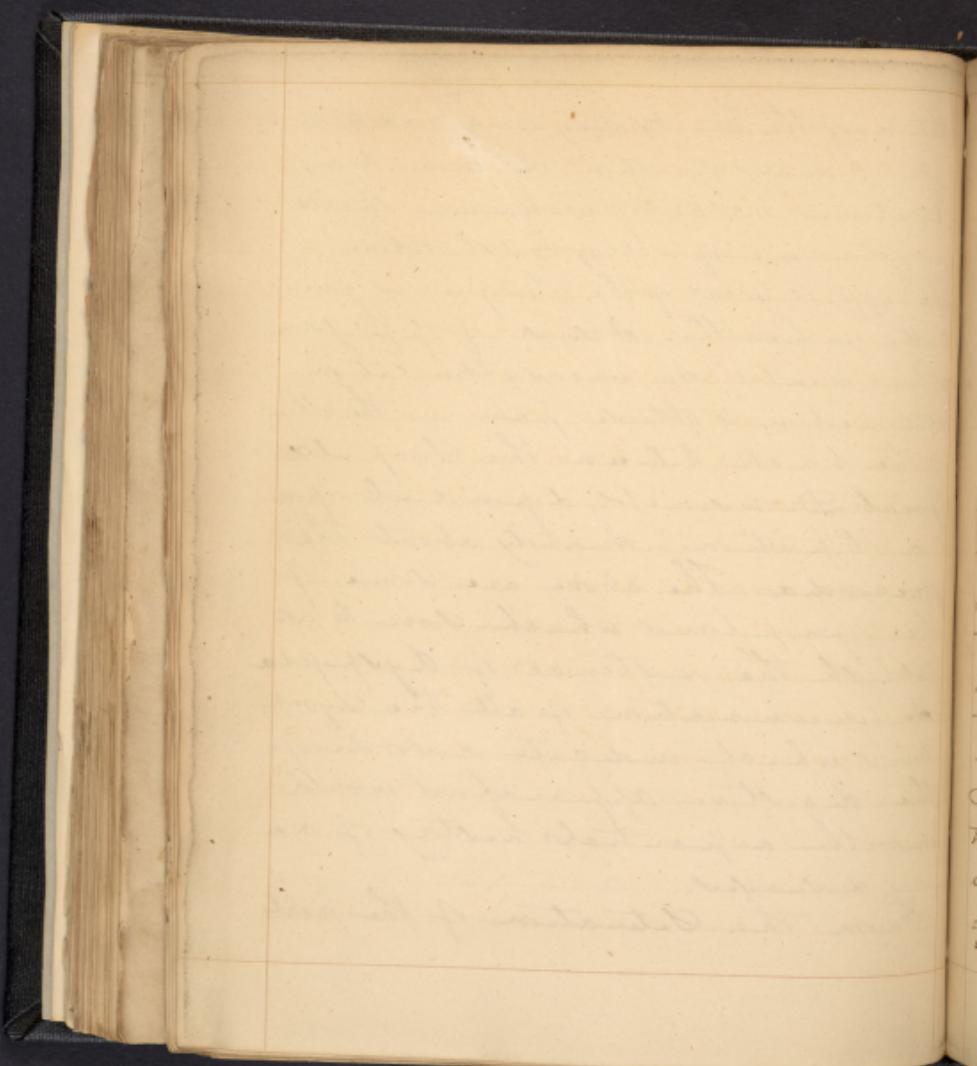


such connection & dependent.

The Symptoms of this disease vary according to the extent & character of the part or impeded. I will first enumerate those which designate the most simple form of dyspepsia & afterwards will mention some, which are anomalous & characteristics of its more complicated forms. Of the first are, Nausea, Vomiting, Sour Eructations, Cardialgias, Gastralgias, Gnawing Irritation at the Stomach especially when it is empty, Pyrosis, Constipation, Palpitation of the whole Surface of the body, disordered appetite, Small & Chorded Pulse. Of the second are, disordered Vision & various diseases of the organs of that sense. Palpi-

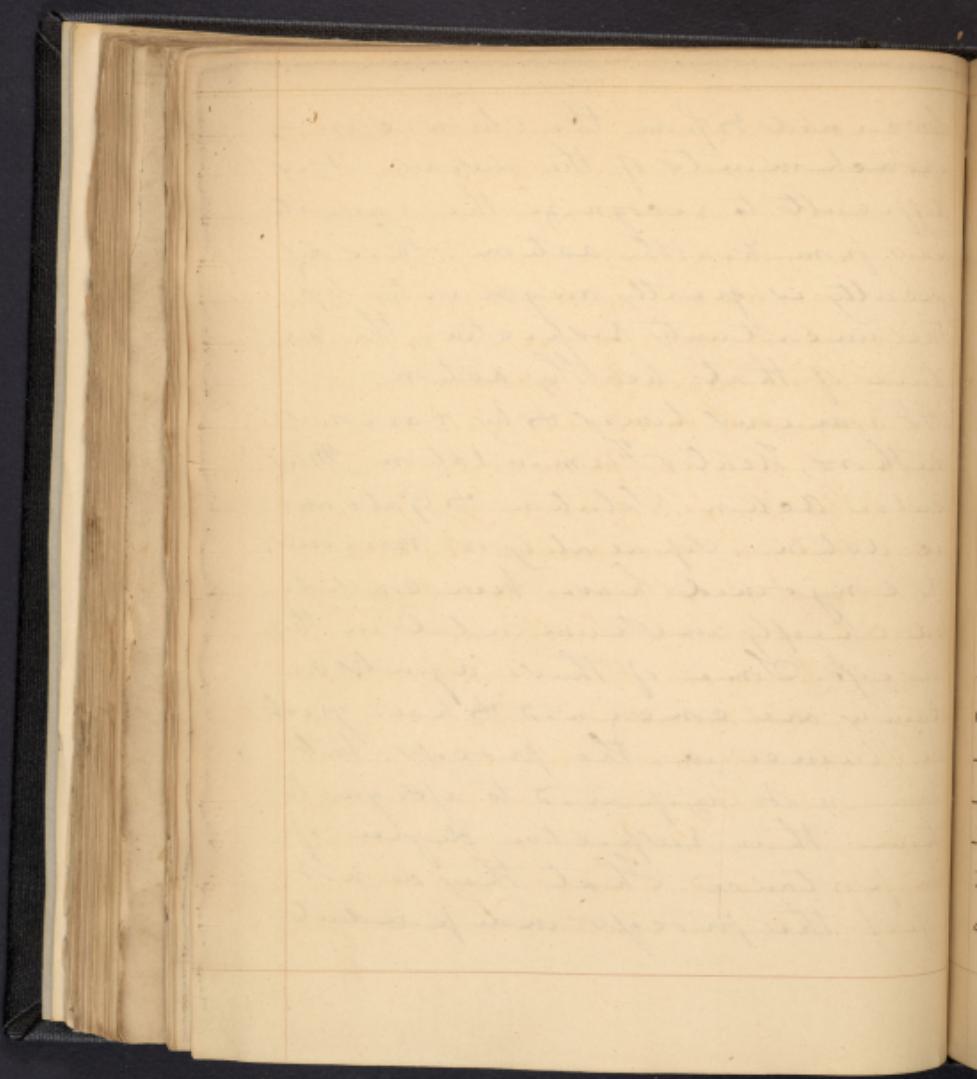


tation of the Heart, disordered condition  
of the Uterine Secretion, the Urine being  
sometimes milky & saccharine. The Fa-  
ces often are of a clay & ash colour.  
The appearance of the Tongue is gene-  
rally unhealthy. A sense of oppression  
after meals. An uneasy sensation  
is sometimes obtuse pain in the Skin  
of the back between the Scapulae.  
Great Drowsiness, dependent upon  
constipation. Anxiety about the  
precordia. The above are some of  
the symptoms which serve to es-  
tablish the existence of dyspepsia.  
An enumeration of all the Sym-  
ptoms which indicate disorder of  
the digestive apparatus would  
involve a partial history of ma-  
ny diseases.  
From the situation of the parts



concerned & from the chronic encroachments of the disease it is difficult to recognize the variate one from healthy action. This difficulty is greatly augmented by the uncertainty respecting the nature of that healthy action.

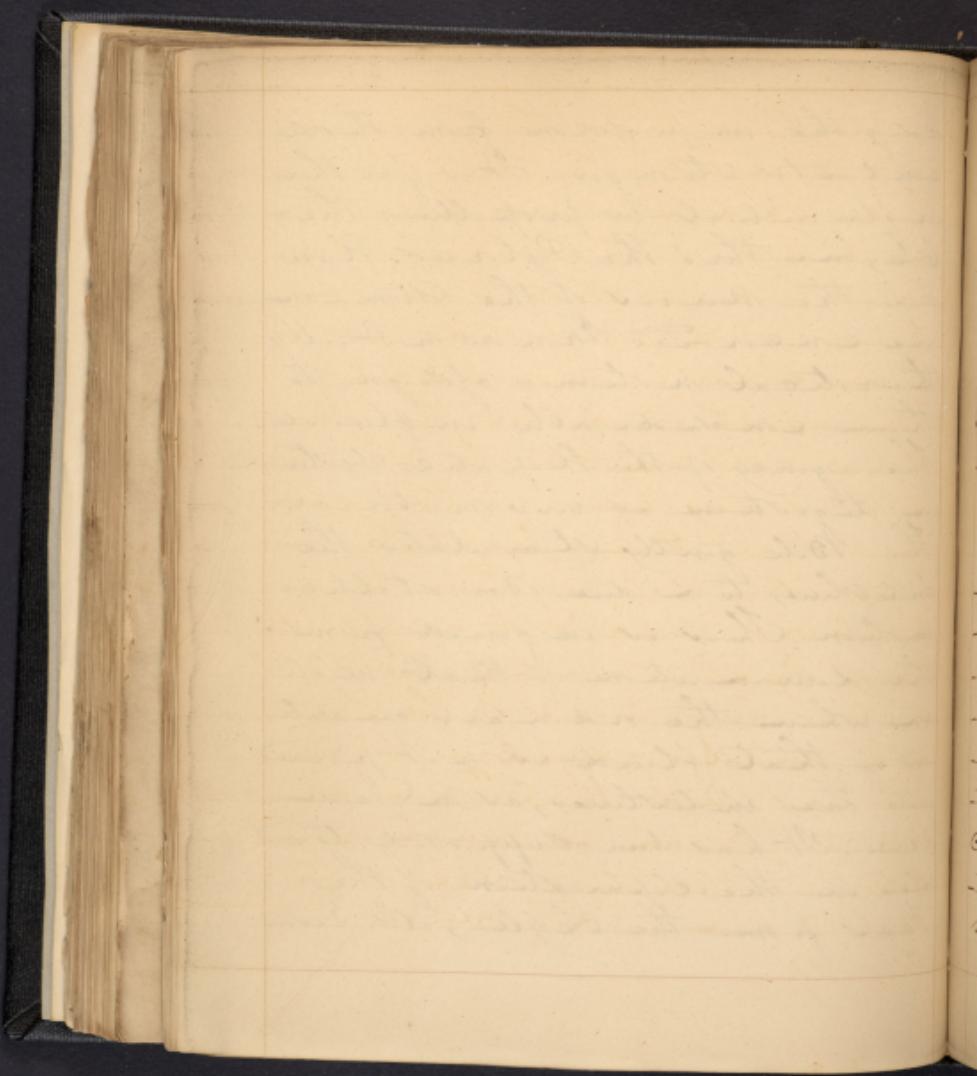
At various times & by various authors, Heat, Fermentation, Muscular Action, Solution & Galvanic action, Separately or Variously conjoined have been considered chiefly instrumental in the process. Some of these agents certainly are concerned to have great influence in the process, but I am not prepared to assign to them their respective degree of importance. That they do not affect the process independent



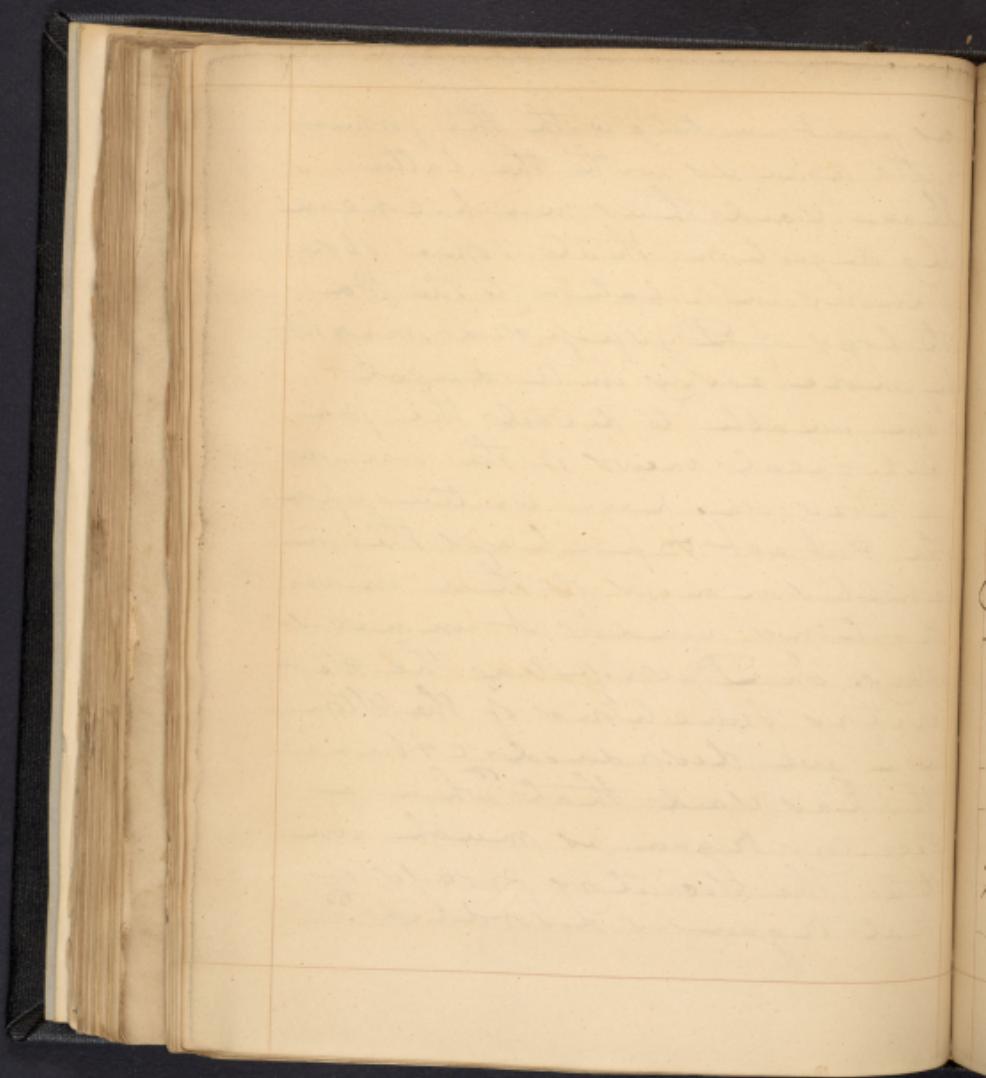
ly to exclusively is proven by their in-  
efficacy to elaborate chyle under  
the most favourable circumstan-  
ces, the influence of Vitality be-  
ing wanting. I will therefore con-  
sider those which exert any agency  
as Sub-agents, acting under  
the control & modification of  
that spiritual principle. Perhaps  
too little influence is at present  
ascribed to Muscular Action.  
It is not to its communing  
operation that I allude. The pas-  
sage through the Stomach of  
soft substances, as Grapes &c un-  
altered, shows that its operati-  
on in that way is not very con-  
siderable. But it is adjuvant  
thus: it contracts the Stomach  
upon its contents, thereby ma-



king the impression from those  
contractile stronger. It is far the  
influentest by propelling the  
Chyme thro' the Pylorus. How  
far the Nerves of the Stomach  
are concerned I know not. My  
theoretical notions assign to  
them considerable influence.  
The agency of the Hepatic System  
in digestion is very material.  
The Bile gently stimulates the  
Intestines to a due peristaltic  
motion. This is inferred from  
the diminution of that move-  
ment when the ordinary quantity  
of that fluid is not poured  
into the intestines, as in Jaun-  
dice. It has been supposed to aid  
also in the separation of the  
Fæces from the Chyle; its resin



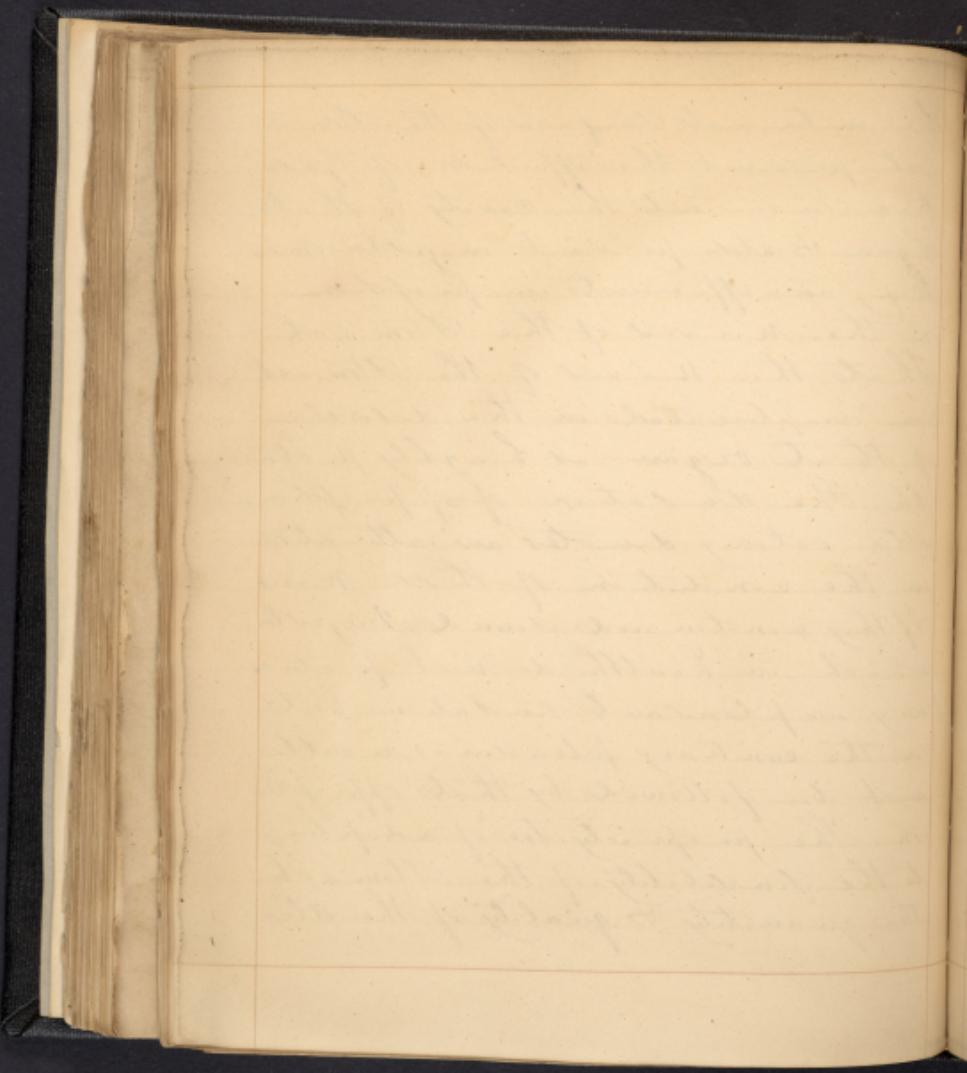
ous part uniting with the former  
is it's agrees with the latter.  
I have said thus much concerning  
digestion that some obser-  
vations in relation to the pa-  
thology of Dysspepsia might  
be more easily introduced.  
I am unable to detail the pa-  
thological views of the various  
authors who have written upon  
the subject & perhaps the in-  
conclusiveness of their inves-  
tigations renders it unnecessary. In Dysspepsia the se-  
cretory functions of the Stom-  
ach are disordered. A bene-  
thry has said that when a  
secretory organ is much in-  
tiated, the secretory process of  
that organ is disordered.



Confiding in the truth of this principle & also considering it as a legitimate assumption that there frequently is great Irritation of the Stomach (amounting sometimes to Spasm) the disorder of its Secretory Functions is a plain a Posteriori inference. This view is corroborated by the following circumstances.  
In Pyrosis, the Exhalants - (which probably secrete the Gastric Juice) pour out a fluid different from Gastric Juice. The Secretion of Mucus is also disordered, as is evinced by the Spontaneous or Artificial vomiting of a perfectly naturally large quantity of that fluid. Might not a Superabundance of Mucus, by lining

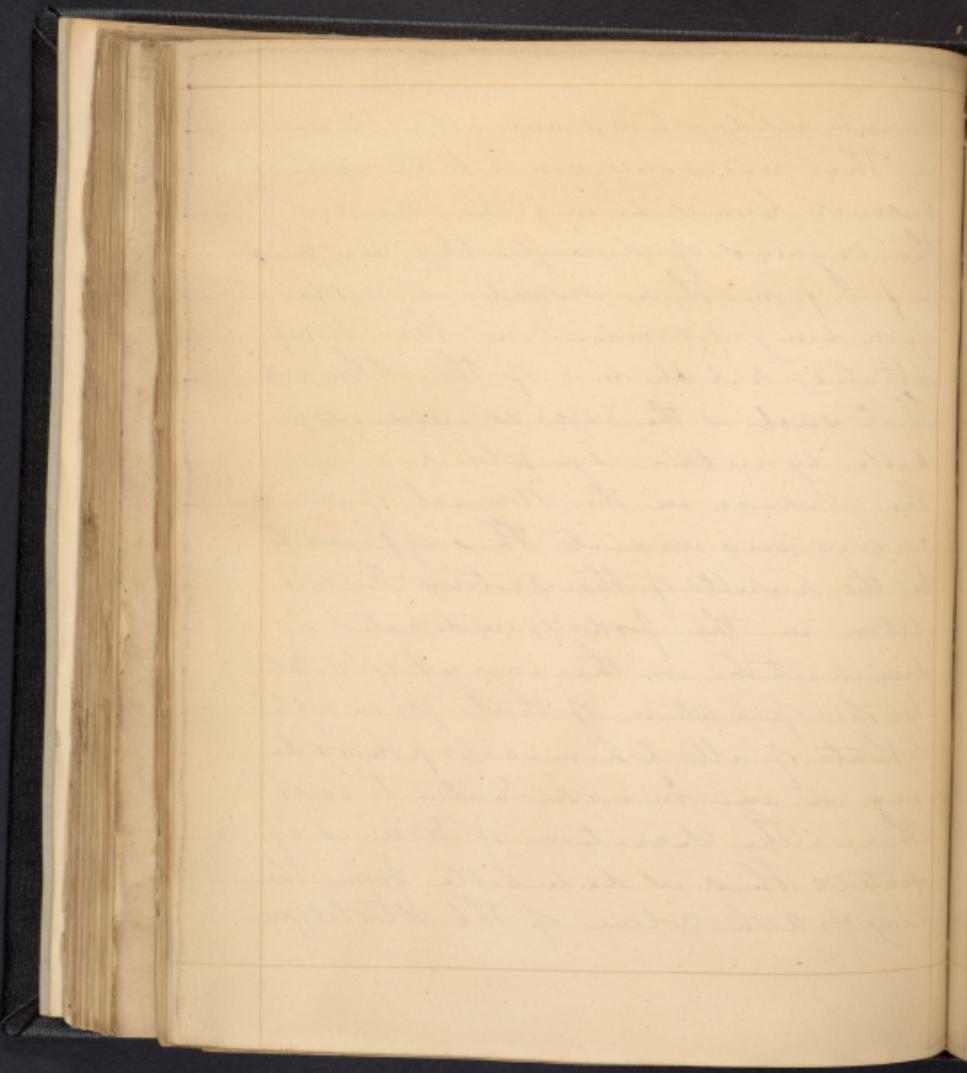
was not  
the only  
one to have  
done so  
and I do not  
think it  
is a good  
idea to do  
it again.  
I think  
it would  
be better  
to let the  
people  
know what  
they are  
doing  
and then  
let them  
decide  
for themselves.

the internal surface of the Stomach prevent the effusion of gasteries since into the cavity of that organ is also present in jejunum making an effluent impression on the nerves of the Stomach. That the Nerves of the Stomach are implicated in the disorder of that organ is highly probable. The sensation of oppression after eating denotes an alteration in the condition of those Nervs. If they continued sound, Ingesta which, in Health do not produce any unpleasant sensation but on the contrary pleasure, would not be followed by that oppression. The propriety too of adapting to the Sensibility of the Stomach the quantity & quality of the Ali-

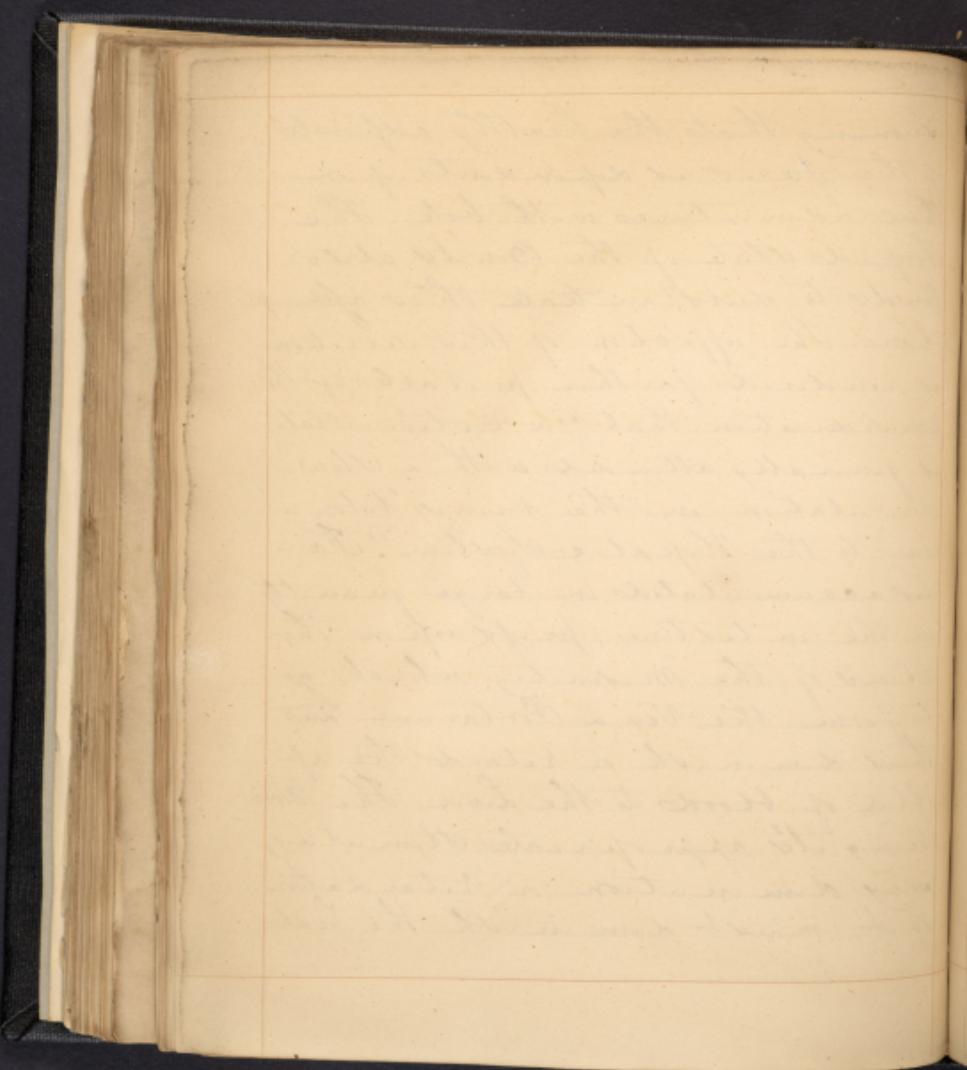


ment used, shows an alteration  
in the nervous condition of that  
viscus. Considering the Nerves  
the organs of Sympathy, we must  
infer from their disorder a correc-  
ponding disorder in the Symp-  
athetic relations of the Stomach.  
That such is the case is rendered pro-  
bable by certain symptoms.

The presence in the Stomach of ac-  
ids is very evident. This appears to  
be the result of the actions Fer men-  
tation in the food & indicates a  
diminution in the energy of Vital-  
ity: the operation of that principle  
& that of all Chemicals powers be-  
ing in an inverse ratio to each  
other. The Secretion of Bile is af-  
fected. This is deducible from the  
Clay to Ash colour of the Stools, pre-



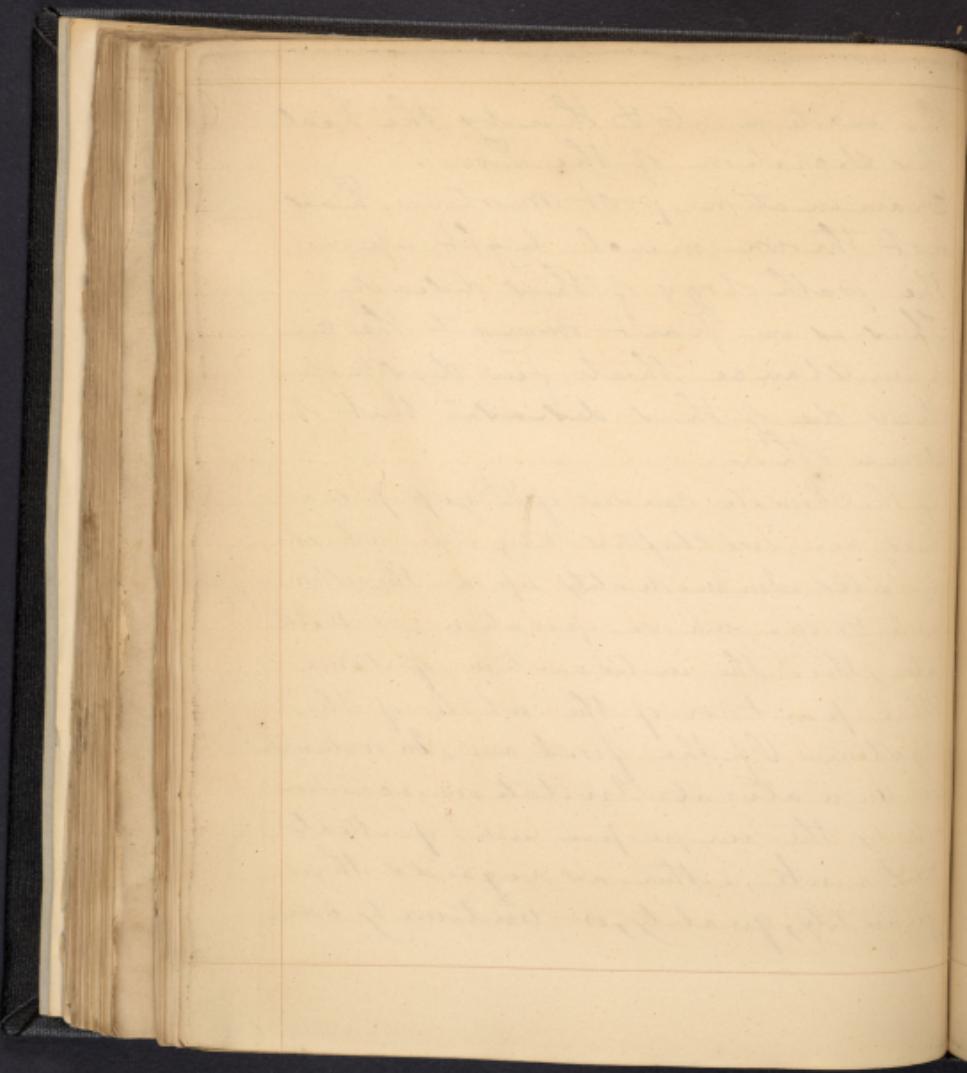
assuming that the healthy aspect  
of the feces is dependent upon  
their admixtures with bile. The  
Torpid State of the Bowels also  
tends to substantiate this assump-  
tion. The affection of this secretion  
is rendered farther probable by the  
consideration that "a Costive State  
is generally attended with a Slow-  
circulation in the veins belong-  
ing to the Hepatic System." Fa-  
ces accumulated in large quantity  
in the intestines, press upon these  
veins of the Mesentery which go  
to form the Vena Portarum and  
thus diminish or retard the af-  
flux of blood to the Liver. The Blood  
being its appropriate stimulus,  
any diminution or retardation  
of it, must diminish the heat-



thy excitement & thereby the healthy secretion of the Liver.

Examination, post mortem, has not thrown much light upon the pathology of this disease. This is in part owing to the circumstance that few dyspeptics die of this disease but of some other.

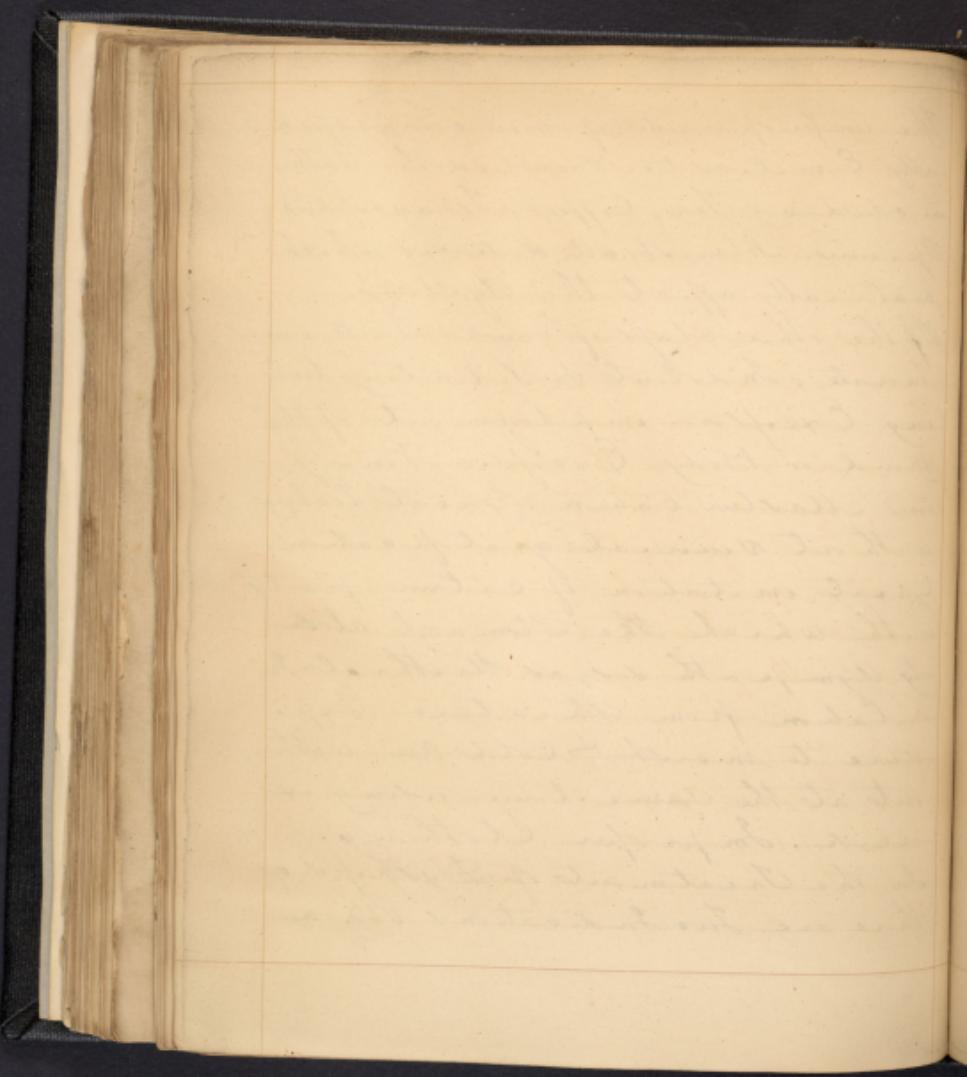
Of the Remote causes of Dyspepsia there are Two classes viz. One which operates immediately upon the Stomach & one, whose operation is Mediate, thro' the intervention of some other part, or of the whole of the System. Of the first are, Inordinate or unnatural Irritation, occasioned by the improper use of Meats & Drink, either as regards their quantity, quality, or untimely ad-



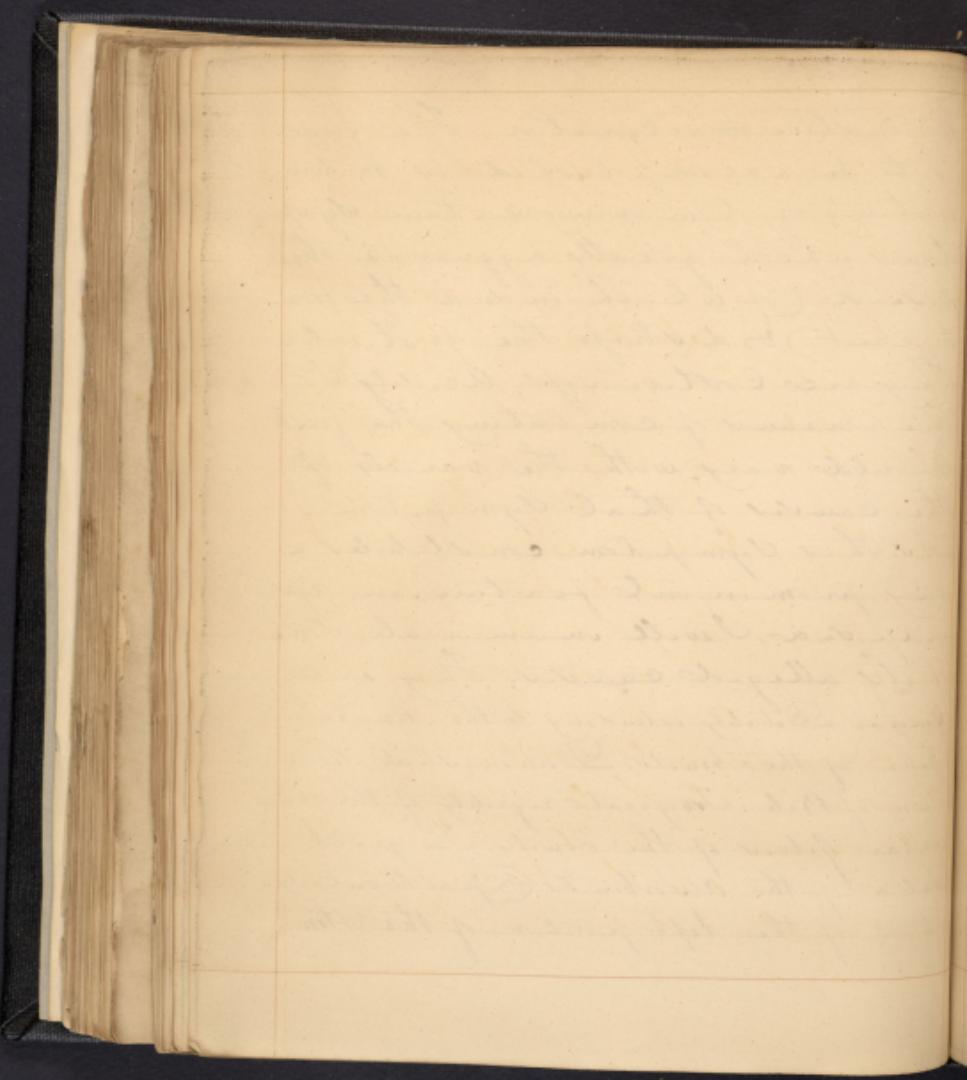
The improper use of Medicines, especially Emetics & Narcotics: the latter including Tea, Coffee, Tobaccos and Opiums. Almost all diseases which materially affect the Systems.

Of the other class of causes I will enumerate, Indolent & Sedentary living. Excessive employments of the Mind or Body. Excessive Fasting and Masturbation. Great Lechery without unusual gratification. Great irritation of certain parts with which the Stomach closely sympathises, as Uterus & Ovaria from Stricture. Exposure to moist & cold Air without at the same time using exercise. Improper Clothing.

In the Treatments of Dyspepsia there are Two Indications viz a



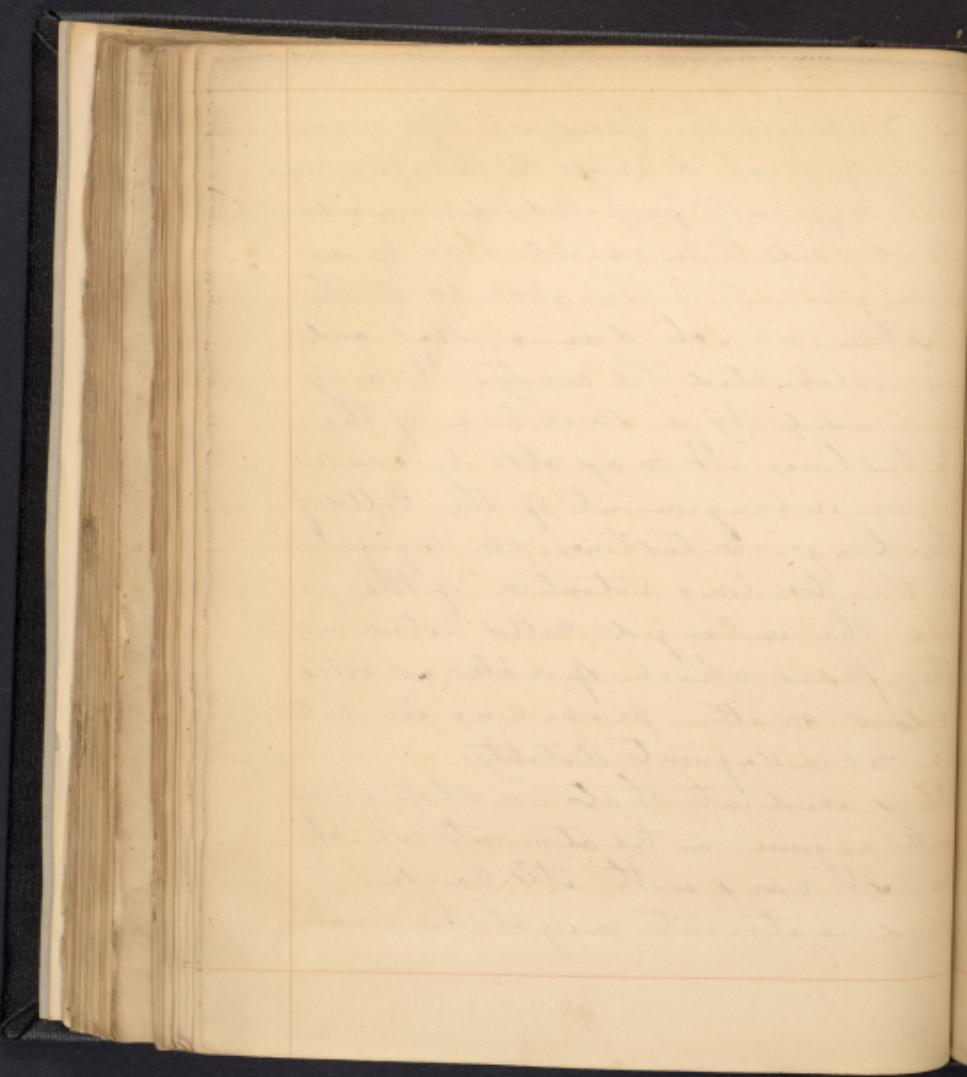
palliative to a curative. The first  
is to be accomplished by miti-  
gating or removing certain Symp-  
toms which greatly aggravate the  
disease (of which indeed they form  
a part) & distress the patient.  
They are Costiveness, Acidity &c.  
The means of combating these first  
should vary with the variety of  
the causes of that Symptom.  
As this Symptom constitutes a  
very prominent feature in dys-  
pepsia, I will enumerate some  
of its alleged causes. They are,  
General Debility extending to the Muscular  
Fibres of the bowels. Diminished Secre-  
tion of Bile. Too great rigidity of the mus-  
cular fibres of the bowels. Too great  
action of the Absorbents & particularly  
those of the left portion of the Stom



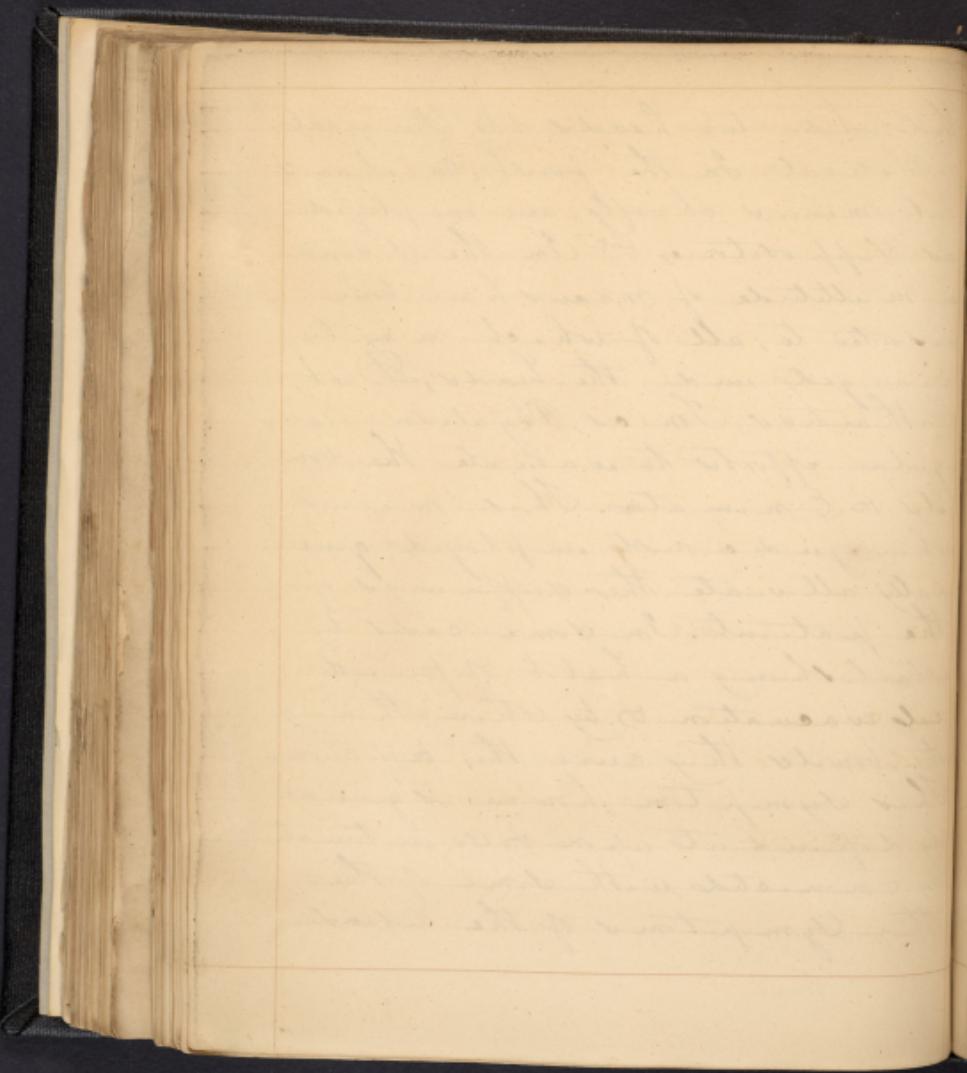
ach whereby the faeces are left in a state of great dryness & therefore are with difficulty propelled downwards. It is said to be caused also by an enlargement of the glands of the Rectum, which dim in size and even obliterates its cavity. It may be caused by a stricture of the Intestines. It may also be caused by an enlargement of the cells of the Large Intestines, consequent to the too long retention of the faeces: the enlarged cells retaining the faeces which operates as extra nervous matter producing irritate & consequent debility.

It is evident that constipation will require a treatment which must vary with its cause.

This treatment might be arran-

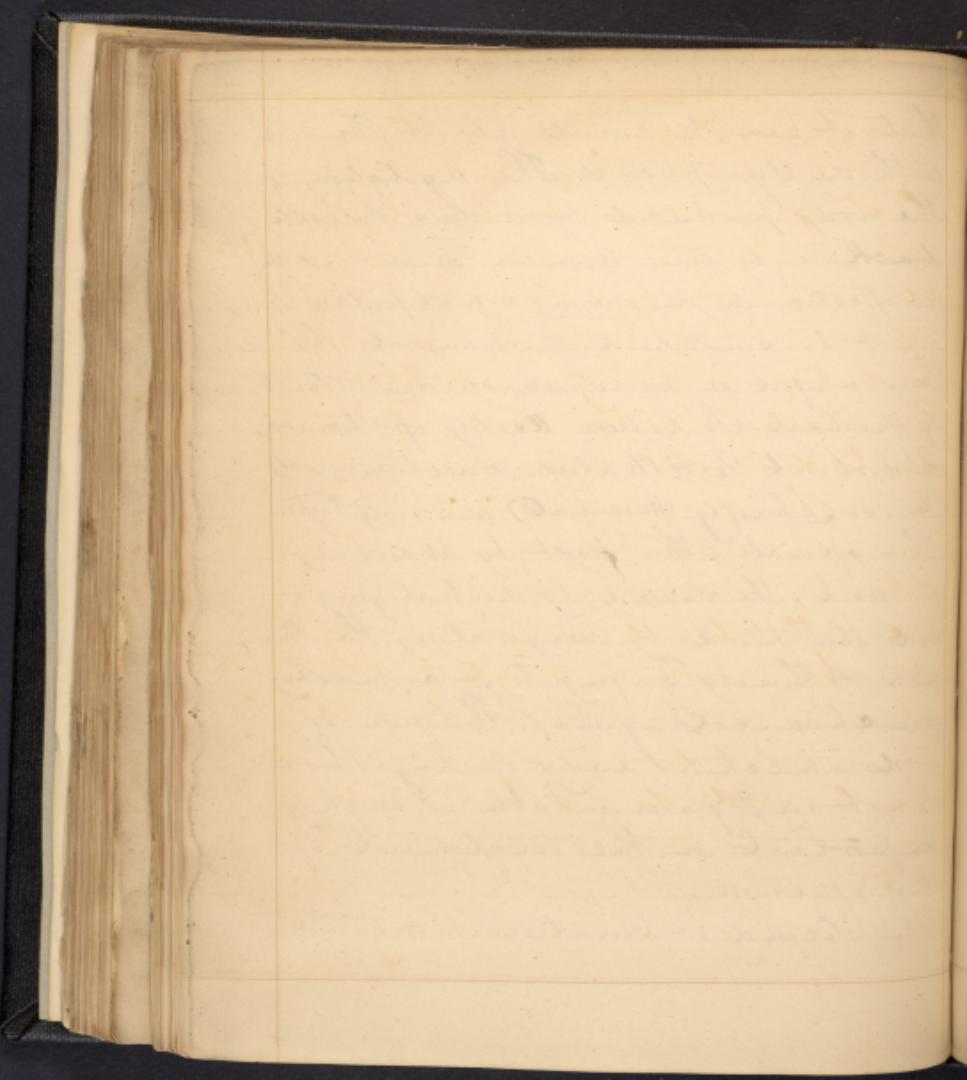


under two Heads viz Surgical & Medical. In the first Mechanic means chiefly, are employed as Suppositories, &c. In the Second a multitude of means have been resorted to, all of which may be arranged under the heads, Diet, Cathartico, Tonics, Poyalism, regular efforts to evacuate the bowels, & Enemas. These means when judiciously employed generally alleviate the sufferings of the patient. In some cases by establishing a habit of periodical evacuation & by strengthening the bowels they cure this affection. This symptom, however is generally dependent upon & so intimately connected with some of the other symptoms of the disease



that it can be cured only by the cure  
of those symptoms. The agitation of  
the body produced by riding on horse  
back or by other similar means is ve  
ry effective in overcoming constipation &  
must be considered mechanical tho'  
it is useful in cases which are sheet  
by medical. To relieve Acidity of Stomach,  
Absorbent & Alkaline Substances  
Tonics (chiefly Mineral) are employed.  
They operate; the first, by absorbing  
the acid; the second, by neutralizing it,  
and the third by invigorating the Stom  
ach & thereby giving to it a master  
or chemical agency. The use of  
food which is easy of digestion  
& not very fermentable is highly  
important in the treatment of  
this affection.

The Second or Curative Indication



is considered by many unattainable. The small share of success which Physicians have had in the treatments of this disease is calculated to reflect very sanguine expectations but should not induce the belief of its incurability.

The success of the medical treatments depends very much upon the influence which the physician has over the minds of his patients. His remedies which embrace alterations in long established habits, both of mind & body, are apt to be neglected. He should have persuasive power to give to remote goods so great a pre dominance over present enjoyments as to make the pain of privation or the existing pain, endur-

the bottom was at 10 fms. I  
saw great flocks of S.  
and red bellied gulls.  
I also saw a small  
brown skua and a large  
white bellied albatross.

On the way back to  
Port Lockroy I stopped at  
Cape Denison for supplies and  
left the boat unattended.  
I found it was still there  
when I reached it. I had  
left the boat unattended.  
I took a walk along the  
coast and saw many birds.  
I also saw a large colony of  
penguins along the shore.

red. The remedies are two kinds viz  
Such as operate immediately upon  
the Stomach & such as have  
a mediate operation upon that  
viscus, parts other than the  
Stomach constituting the medium.

Of the second class, the practitioner fre-  
quently can not avail himself from  
circumstances of living in the  
patients. They are the proper use  
of what old physicians absurdly  
called, Non-Naturals, viz Meats  
& Drink, Motion & Rest, Sleep &  
Watching, Affections of the mind,  
Temperature, Clothing &c.

Of the first class many medicines  
have been used, tho' without that  
main with exaggeration which too  
often accompanies the introduction  
of new remedies. The following are

Present at our residence all day  
for the most part we had  
and so had & less until it was  
so far past noon that all  
and most of the day were  
and in the middle we had all  
of which all expected it of  
my friend Mrs. George Story  
and in view of her having  
done nothing else yet. I think  
George was right and that we  
had all been lost and she had  
to pull herself together. This  
was all of what I told you.

At night I went to a place  
where all the men were up late all of  
them I think at least and we  
it to do with us as they had  
not been to the house at all and we were  
as good as all others and

some of the most important: Emetics of Specie such as Tartar Emetic. These are given to remove from the Stomach offensive matter & to supplant diseased actions by their continued specific impressions. To effect these objects they should be frequently repeated. Purgatives are next to be administered. Rhubarb & Magnesia are selected. The latter, in the calcined form, combined with Rhubarb is well adapted to cases in which there is much acidity.

Having promised a sufficient number of the above evacuants, & others which might be prepared Tonics should be used. They are either Vegetable or Mineral. Of the former Gentian, Quassia, Hop, Peruvian Bark, Sampson-Snake



root &c are differently estimated by different persons. Of the Minerals the following are some of the best. Carbonate of Iron, Sulphate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron & Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth. I think it unnecessary to mention the various preparations of the above medicine in use. They all are well suited to the case to have their respective advocates. The last-mentioned article is perhaps the most powerful. Its reputation has survived the "bloom of novelty," we are therefore to suppose that it was not overrated.

This disease is often very irregular. The treatment must vary to suit such irregularities. In violent Cardialgia, the best remedy are

of the Andre St. Ruffe and the  
Levee Wall off river at St. Ruffe  
and all of coal was ignited  
at Levee Wall, and by means of  
steam or coal gas, Levee Wall,  
not Levee. The coal is not  
burned at Levee, but produces  
smoke and steam which  
obscures the view. The  
wind is from the west and drives it  
across the Levee Wall. The smoke  
was highest yesterday in the  
evening and continued until day  
and was over "Boulevard" and  
the houses in that city were covered by

smoke and  
the houses from the Levee Wall  
and Levee Wall down to the  
water and the streets were  
covered with smoke.

Lime-Water to Milk or Alkaline preparations as the Ashed-Mixture. Violent Gastralgia is most successfully treated by Antispasmodics, as Aether, Opium, Turpentine, distillation of the Stomach by large draughts of New-Milk, Walnuts Cordials, Volatile Tincture of Quinine, Oleum Succini, Bismuth & Sampus or Snake root.

Very violent Pyrosis sometimes demands a treatment relating almost exclusively to itself. This affection is endemic in very North Country, & is the result of a morbid Secretory action in the Stomach. When it is caused by the excessive consumption of Salted & Smoked Meats, a change of diet will generally effect a Cure.

and a settled hill or two  
and last ridge set in between  
and down a valley through the hills  
and a bed of sand which  
is very fine, white, which is  
said to be well set for water  
and a thick crop of grass  
and a great variety of flowers

The soil seems well

dark brown and so  
it appears very good to  
be planted in wheat or some  
sort of grain it would grow  
well and in the winter is inter-  
-spersed with it is a picture you  
see in miles around there  
are houses built with brick  
laid up and if you are surprised  
to see a street all made  
out of brick they are the best

It often visits Lower when there is no such cause & then is treated by Emetics, Bismuth or other means which are calculated to subvert diseased action.

When Dyopspisia is continued by habit, Mercury Should be used. It is advised to use four grains of the Blue Pill every Night & on the Succeeding morning to administer a Mild Laxative. The correlative influence of disease & habit is an interesting subject to well understand, must greatly assist in the cure of many diseases. There is described by Professor Chapman, a variety of Dyopspisia which depends upon a slow Species of Chronic Inflammation. It is known by the following Symptoms: A strong sensation of heat & pain

Y en el verano de 1862  
se me ocurrió la idea de  
fundar una revista en la  
que se publicaran artículos de  
diferentes autores y que se  
llamara "Revista de la Universidad".  
Yo era el autor principal del  
primer número y en la portada  
figuró mi nombre y el de la  
revista. La revista se publicó  
durante un año y media y  
en su primer número figura  
el siguiente artículo:

at the pit of the stomach, a pulse,  
Larynx, chorded too quick; Heetics suffu-  
sion; a harsh, dry cough; Some wan-  
ting of the flesh & Strength &c."

It has many symptoms which are  
common to it to Phthisis; Pulmonary,  
to those fore is apt to be confounded  
with that disease. It is curable by  
frequent, Small bleedings & by Ip-  
eckemannas & Mercury used sepa-  
rately as alteratives.

Also occasionally we meet with an tri-  
ginal dyspeptic affection to be traced  
directly to the influence of Spirituous  
Liquors." It is characterized by extra-  
ordinary debility & irritability of the Stom-  
ach. Here, the sudden & total abstinc-  
tion of accustomed Stimuli, should  
be carefully avoided. Nourishing  
diet & Stimulating Tonics are most



efficacious. In cases of Symptomatic Dyspepsia, the prominent Indication is, the removals of the primary affection. The alleviation of distressing gastric Symptoms making a subordinate Indication. The nature & seat of that primary affection & the violence & character of the gastric Symptoms will point out the most proper treatments. It is now I believe generally acceded that all particular directions concerning diet are useless, different articles being more or less congenial in different cases, & in the same cases at different times. The wide difference observable in the dietary precepts of respectable Physicians to the daily experience of most invalids sup-

and you have a voice  
but cannot do what  
you determine then take  
it & write it down  
and say you are doing what  
you intended to do and  
you will find it done at  
the time you expect it to  
be done. I am now  
writing all this off. I am  
not writing all this off  
as it is now written  
and you will see it is  
now I might as well write  
down what you said as  
what you did not say  
as it is all the same.

sufficiently show the futility of such particular directions. These observations are not meant to decry the importance of a well regulated diet but to show that personal experience alone, is the proper guide. Perhaps the advice of an eminent physician upon this subject is most worthy of imitation. He directed his patients to keep a written account, in the Banking Style of Debit & Credit, of the effects of different articles. thereby they will soon acquire a knowledge of the adaptation of different kinds of food to their particular cases. The digestive organs being weak should not be required to make greater exertion. On the part both of

and all that is not  
done to him this is what  
I would like to have done to  
me. And with it I do not  
know what regards becoming a  
man in regard to the  
rest who evidently believe in  
the right of the man to be left  
standing in his own place.  
It is dinner time so I will  
not go on. I will send  
you a copy of the  
newspaper and also the  
old one at present we  
will be dry for until the  
water is all cleaned out in  
the world there will not enough  
water to drink so I thought  
of getting the old water

the Physician to patient greats  
patience is indispensable: the prop-  
er treatment being as chronic  
as the disease.

In my account of the treatment  
of Dyspepsia I intentionally  
omitted to detail the virtues of the  
Samson Snake-root, wishing  
to exhibit in an unbroken view  
the evidence which I have obtain-  
ed concerning it. Several Ver-  
bal communications from per-  
sons who have experienced the  
utility of the medicine in their  
own cases, have induced me  
to believe that it is a powerful  
Antispasmodic. Its operation  
is prompt to the relief it gives,  
permanent. The subjoined  
Copy of a Letter from a Re-



pected you the man, contains the most satisfactory information which I have acquired respecting the efficacy of this medicine.

Charleston Oct. 28. 1820.

Dear Sir.

In compliance with your request to me, in yours of the 16<sup>th</sup> Inst. respecting the effect of the Sampson Snake-root and a description of my own case of Dyspepsia. I will endeavour to describe both as minutely & correctly as possible. I am now in my 60<sup>th</sup> year & have been afflicted with indigestion for upwards of 30 years - the symptoms of which were generally, heartburn, acidity & sometimes violent attacks of spasm in the pit of the Stomach - these latter symptoms used to occur less frequently in the earlier part of my life.



than afterwards - but as the stomach  
became more debilitated by every attack  
and from a want of due caution in  
abstaining from Rich & High Seasoned  
foods the Spasms became much  
more frequent & violent every year  
sometimes occurring suddenly with-  
out any previous indication, while  
walking in the Streets, and sometimes  
ceasing as suddenly before I could  
get home these attacks became  
extremely dangerous to my life often  
depending on my procuring immediate as-  
sistance from a Physician. In the year  
1803 I went to Europe where I contin-  
ued travelling through various coun-  
tries, until the latter end of the year  
1807 when I returned to Charleston.  
During all that period this dread-  
ful disease continued its attack-

the day before we were all  
gathered together and  
we had a very good time  
and I think we will have  
a good time at home too  
and you don't know how  
we are getting along with our  
work and I am very anxious  
about the people who are  
going to be here so I hope  
you will be here too and  
we will have a good time  
and we will have a good time  
and we will have a good time

more or less frequent. My life was  
in extreme danger from the violence  
of these spasms, in London at the  
Plague & in Paris. In the former  
place I was attended by Doct. Mat-  
thew Bailey, and in both the other  
cities also, by celebrated Physicians  
none of whom pretended to do more  
than to restore my health, for the  
time, alleging, that a radical cure  
was not to be expected, but that  
my health depended upon my using  
caution in eating & drinking on  
such things as my own experi-  
ence found to agree with my  
stomach. On my return to Caro-  
lina, however, I found in a Friend  
and near Connection (D'Archi-  
bald Campbell of Beaufort S.C.)  
one who appeared confident in



His opinion, that he could radically  
remove my complaints, at least for  
a number of years - and this by the  
use of Sampson Snake root - a reme-  
dy for Dyspepsia which he had  
lately discovered. On my visiting  
him at Beau fort just after my re-  
covery from a severe attack, I com-  
menced taking his Medicine, a  
quantity of which he kept by him,  
finding it very efficacious in almost  
every case of indigestion. The ingre-  
dients were, mainly, an Ounce of the  
root steeped in a Pint of Brandy.  
The manner of my taking it was  
as follows. viz a Half hour before  
I ate my breakfast I took a Table  
Spoon full of the tincture, mixed  
in the same quantity of Water and  
a small lump of Sugar. This

Wanted you to tell me if  
you had time to travel over you want  
to go with me to see the new place I have a  
new boat and I am going to go  
and I will bring you up to see  
the new place. There is also  
a small fishing boat and I want  
you to take care of it and give  
me another boat and I will get the other one  
and I will go to see all the new  
people and see what they are doing  
and I will go to see all the new  
people and see what they are doing  
and I will go to see all the new  
people and see what they are doing  
and I will go to see all the new  
people and see what they are doing

doe I again repeated one dose before dinner & continued to take the same every day regularly & without intermission, for ten days, during which time my diet was plain to my meats rather slender. The Doct then informed me that it was unnecessary to take it longer than that time & that he conceived my cure to be effected so that I might eat what I pleased without danger of a return of the Spasm. I returned to Charleston a short time after and completely tested the efficacy of the Snake roots by gradually indulging in whatever my appetite relished - partaking of the richest foods & in fact living as if I had never been troubled with Dyspepsia. This continued for

and I am not  
sure if it is true that I am  
not the best teacher you  
have ever had but I am willing  
to try my best and help  
you and I will do what  
I can to help you learn more  
and not less so that you  
may become a good student  
as we all did before I  
went into school. I have  
been here myself and I  
know how hard it is to  
learn at first but when  
you are good at it it is  
very easy and I hope you  
will be good at it too.

about six years: I then experienced several attacks, some of them very violent. Having recovered however by the aids of a Physician; as soon as I gained strength sufficient to take exercise I again commenced a course of the tincture for ten days as before. This was in the beginning of the year 1815, nearly six years ago, and I have never been attacked with it since. I forgot to mention that I took some of the tincture during the Spasm but found no relief from it, and was advised to postpone the taking of it till I got better from the effects of other kinds of medicines. (Purgatives) I did so & after using it as above, found the tone of my Stomach perfectly restored. I therefore think that the Stomach should be prepa

and I have no hope in all the world for him  
but if you will go and speak with him he  
will be at the house tomorrow evening  
and I will be there to meet him  
and we will have a long talk about it  
I have no doubt he will come  
I have all my life enjoyed  
the company of old men, who have  
the gift of wisdom. These old men  
are of course not all wise  
but they have all had a good deal  
of time to think and feel and draw  
conclusions from their observations  
We all need such people in our  
lives, and I am very glad to have  
such a man as Mr. C. in my neighborhood  
and I don't say it is the only  
thing I have. But I have been  
very fortunate in finding him.

redd previously to a course of the tinc-  
ture, by a dose or two of magnesia  
or Rheiubarb. The great benefit I ex-  
perimented from it was taking it  
just after a good deal of medicine  
taken in my illness. I have relieved  
many persons, with this remedy &  
restored them to health whom they  
have been worn down to quite im-  
paired by protracted indigestion.  
If the foregoing observations can  
be of any service to you it will  
give me great pleasure that  
I have had it in my power to  
contribute my trifling assistance  
and you have my sincere wishes  
for your complete success in this  
undertaking your propose, and am  
Dear Sir Your Ob. Servt.

Wm Brisbane.



A review of what I have written ex-  
-cites a wish that I had time to  
shorten some & to lengthen other  
parts.

